

# **EXHIBIT B**

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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
11 OAKLAND DIVISION

12 IN RE STATIC RANDOM ACCESS  
13 MEMORY (SRAM) ANTITRUST  
14 LITIGATION

Case No. M:07-CV-01819-CW

MDL No. 1819

15 This Document Relates to:  
16 ALL ACTIONS  
17

**ORDER BY SPECIAL MASTER GRANTING  
INDIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION  
OF DOCUMENTS FROM THIRD-PARTY,  
JABIL CIRCUIT, INC.**

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19 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53 and the September 26, 2007 Order Granting  
20 As Modified Parties' Stipulation for Appointment of Discovery Master [Docket Entry 302] entered  
21 in connection with the above-referenced action, and having considered the briefing submitted by  
22 Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ("IP Plaintiffs" or "Plaintiffs") and the third-party, Jabil Circuit, Inc.  
23 ("Jabil"), regarding IP Plaintiffs' December 18, 2009 Motion to Compel Jabil's compliance with the  
24 subpoena *duces tecum*, served on or about July 11, 2008 (the "Subpoena"), and as modified by  
25 Plaintiffs' counsel's October 16, 2009 letter (the "10/16/09 Demand Letter"), the arguments  
26 presented, and the relevant record in this action, the Special Master hereby issues the following  
27 Order.

28 Rule 45 governs discovery sought from non-parties. *See, e.g., Gonzales v. Google, Inc.*, 234

1 F.R.D. 674, 679 (N.D. Cal. 2006); *Del Campo v. Kennedy*, 236 F.R.D. 454, 457 (N.D. Cal. 2006).  
2 The scope of permissible discovery sought by subpoena or otherwise is ultimately governed by Rule  
3 26(b), which permits the discovery of any non-privileged material “relevant to the claim or defense  
4 of any party,” even if inadmissible, as long as it “appears reasonably calculated to lead to the  
5 discovery of admissible evidence.” See *Gonzales*, 234 F.R.D. at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P.  
6 26(b)(1)); *Del Campo*, 236 F.R.D. at 457 (same).

7 Although Rule 45, by its terms, does afford a degree of deference to a non-party and permits  
8 a court to modify a subpoena if full compliance would result in, *inter alia*, “undue burden,” see Fed.  
9 R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A), courts have also recognized that, in such instances, the non-party has “a  
10 heavy burden of establishing that compliance with the subpoena would be ‘unreasonable and  
11 oppressive.’” *Composition Roofers Union Local 30 Welfare Trust Fund v. Graveley Roofing*  
12 *Enterprises, Inc.*, 160 F.R.D. 70, 72 (E.D. Pa. 1995) (citation omitted).

13 Thus, when determining whether to enforce a subpoena directed at a non-party, courts  
14 generally attempt to balance three factors: “the relevance of the discovery sought, the requesting  
15 party’s need, and the potential hardship to the party subject to the subpoena.” *Gonzales*, 234 F.R.D.  
16 at 680 (citing *Heat & Control, Inc. v. Hester Indus., Inc.*, 785 F.2d 1017, 1024 (Fed. Cir. 1986)).

17 The information sought by IP Plaintiffs, namely, transactional level pricing information  
18 pertaining to Jabil’s purchases of SRAM; and Bill of Materials (“BoM”) cost data, product  
19 information and related transactional sales data for products manufactured by Jabil that contain  
20 static random access memory (“SRAM”), is clearly relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims. See *In re Static*  
21 *Random Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig.*, No. C 07-01819 CW, 2009 WL 4263524, at \*4,  
22 \*10 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2009) (noting that such information is relevant to, *inter alia*, class  
23 ascertainability and analysis of pass-through).

24 Jabil’s expressed confidentiality concerns provide no basis for denying this motion. Courts  
25 in this District and elsewhere have found that existing protective orders, such as the one in place  
26 here, afford adequate security for the production of commercially-sensitive information. See, e.g.,  
27 *Compaq Computer Corp. v. Packard Bell Electronics, Inc.*, 163 F.R.D. 329, 339 (N.D. Cal. 1995);  
28 *L.G. Philips LCD Co. Ltd. v. Tatung Co.*, No. Misc. F-07-0009 EFB, 2007 WL 869700, at \*3 (E.D.

1 Cal. March 21, 2007) (finding protective order already in place, which allowed for documents  
2 produced pursuant to subpoena to be designated “highly sensitive confidential information,” offered  
3 adequate protection).

4 Finally, Jabil has not met its obligation of establishing any “undue burden” associated with  
5 production of the requested information. *See, e.g., Kirschner v. Klemons*, No. 99 Civ. 4828, 2005  
6 WL 1214330, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. May 19, 2005) (“Because the burden is on the party seeking to quash  
7 a subpoena, that party cannot merely assert that compliance with the subpoena would be burdensome  
8 without setting forth the manner and extent of the burden and the probable negative consequences of  
9 insisting on compliance”). While Jabil is not required to create documents that do not exist in order  
10 to comply with the Subpoena, it is required, at a minimum, to explain why it cannot extract the  
11 requested information from its existing systems. *See Gonzales*, 234 F.R.D. at 683. It has failed to  
12 do so satisfactorily.

13 In light of the above and other information in the record, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

14 IP Plaintiffs’ Motion to Compel is granted according to the following terms;

15 Within ten (10) days of the issuance of this Order or the expiration of the time permitted by  
16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53(f) for objection or modification to this Order, Jabil shall produce  
17 to IP Plaintiffs’ counsel, in a format generally available and acceptable to IP Plaintiffs’ counsel, the  
18 following categories of documents and information:

19 (1) Any available transactional-level pricing information pertaining to Jabil’s previously  
20 produced transactional-level purchases of SRAM or SRAM-containing components which was  
21 purchased from one or more of the named Defendants<sup>1</sup>, including transaction price; transaction type  
22 (*i.e.*, purchase, return or exchange); and any rebate, credits or discounts given.

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26 <sup>1</sup> The named Defendants in this action are: Cypress Semiconductor Corporation, Etron Technology, Inc., Etron  
27 Technology America, Inc., Hynix Semiconductor, Inc., Hynix Semiconductor America, Inc., Micron Technology, Inc.,  
28 Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc., Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc.,  
NEC Electronics Corporation, NEC Electronics America, Inc., Renesas Technology Corp., Renesas Technology  
America, Inc., Samsung Electronics Company, Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., Samsung Semiconductor, Inc.,  
Toshiba Corporation, and Toshiba America Electronic Components, Inc..

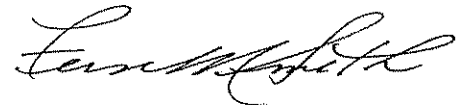
1 (2) List of products manufactured or assembled by Jabil containing one or more of the  
2 named Defendants' SRAM that constitute or include the Relevant Products (as defined in the  
3 10/16/09 Demand Letter), including a product description; product code; and product SKU.

4 (3) Bill of Materials ("BoM") cost data for the SRAM components and/or SRAM-  
5 containing components in any products identified in #2 above and the total BoM cost for such  
6 products over the life of the product on a monthly basis, quarterly basis, or other reasonable time  
7 interval.

8 (4) Sales data for the products identified in #2 above; specifically, transactional level  
9 sales data for those products, including invoice number; date of sales transaction; product code;  
10 product SKU; geographic indicator of sale (customer address, zip code or State); transaction price;  
11 units sold; net dollar unit cost; transaction type (*i.e.*, purchase, return or exchange); and any rebate,  
12 credits or discounts given.

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14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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16 Date: February 26, 2010



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Fern M. Smith, Arbitrator